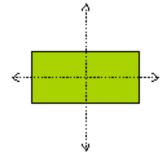
The Principles of Design

to organize the formal elements into a unified whole

Balance

Visual weight: the 'heaviness' or 'lightness' of a visual form



Symmetrical: two halves of a composition correspond to one another in terms of size, shape, and placement of forms

Asymmetrical balance: balance achieved in a composition when neither side reflects the other.









Radial balance: A circular composition in which the elements project outward from a central core at regular intervals, like the spokes of a wheel.



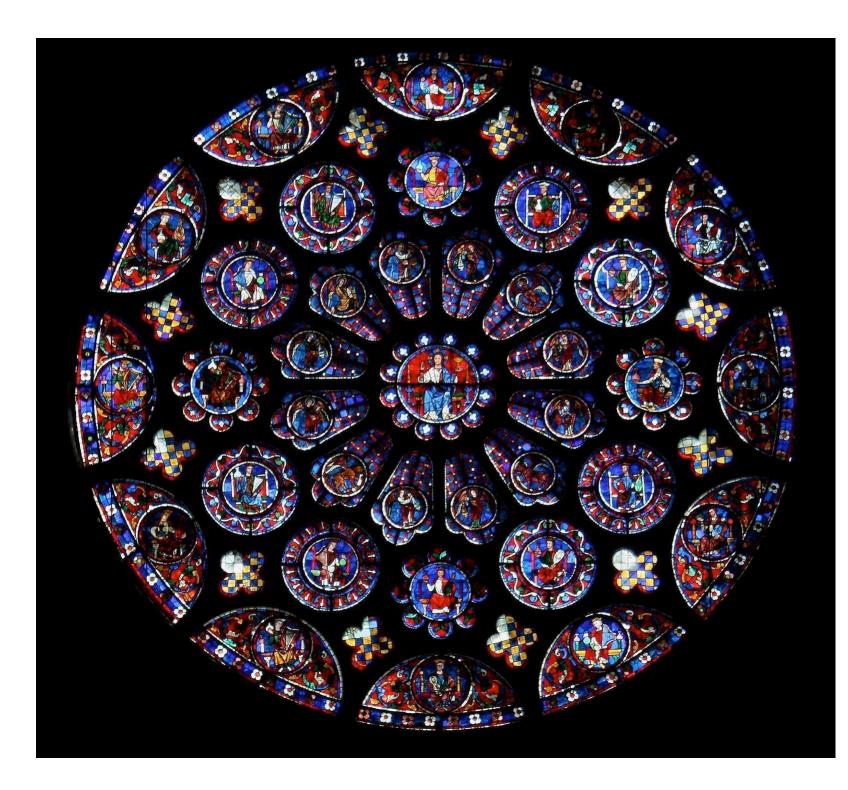
Taj Mahal, Agra, India, Mughal period, 1632-48



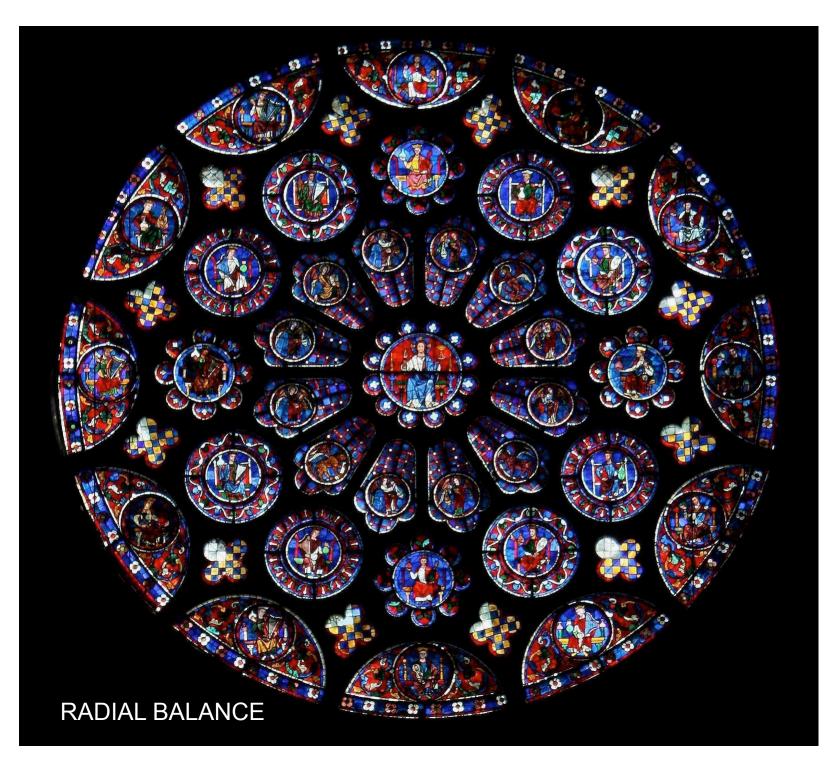
Taj Mahal, Agra, India, Mughal period, 1632-48







Rose Window, Chartres Cathedral, 1215

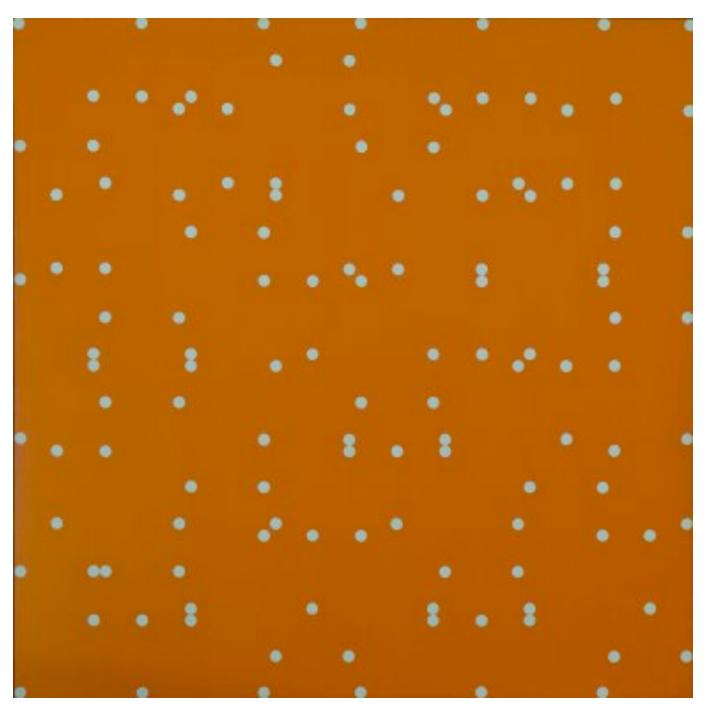


Rose Window, Chartres Cathedral, 1215

Emphasis

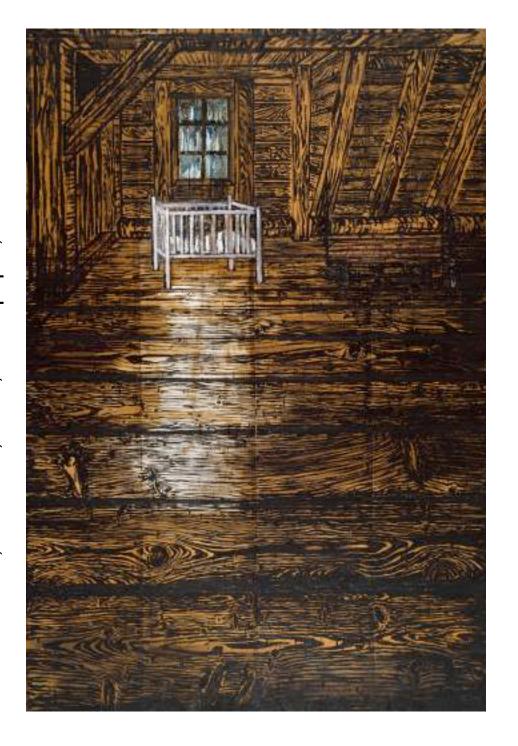
Focal point: the center of visual attention

Afocal: a work where no single point of the composition stands out, where the eye can find no place to rest



Larry Poons, Orange Crush, 1963, acrylic on canvas, 80 x 80 in.

Anselm Kiefer, Parsifal I, 1973, oil on paper, 128 x 86.5 in.



Proportion and Scale

Proportion: relationship between parts of an object and the whole, or the relationship between an object & its surroundings.

Scale: describes dimensions of an art object in relation to the original object it depicts or in relation to the objects around it.



Claes Oldenberg & Coosje van Bruggen, Spoonbridge and *Cherry,* 1988, stainelss steel and aluminum painted with polyurethane enamel, 29.5 ft. x 51.5 ft. x 13 ft.

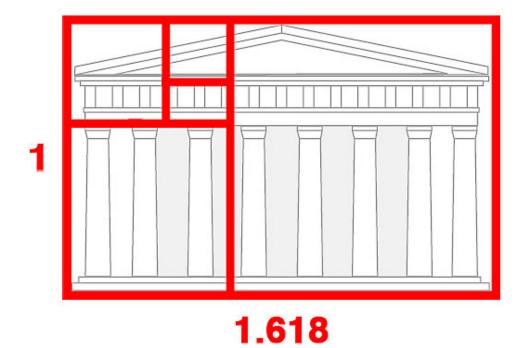


Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen, *Shuttlecocks*, 1994, Aluminum, fiberglassreinforced plastic, paint,19 ft. x 15 ft.

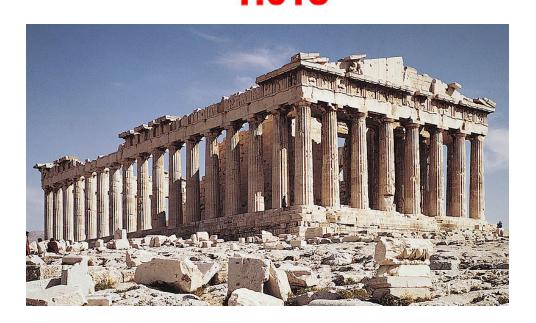
PROPORTION

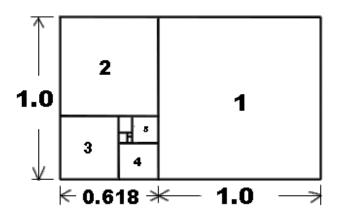
Le Corbusier, *Le Modulor*, 1948

"range of harmonious measurements to suit the human scale, universally applicable to architecture and to mechanical things."



PROPORTION



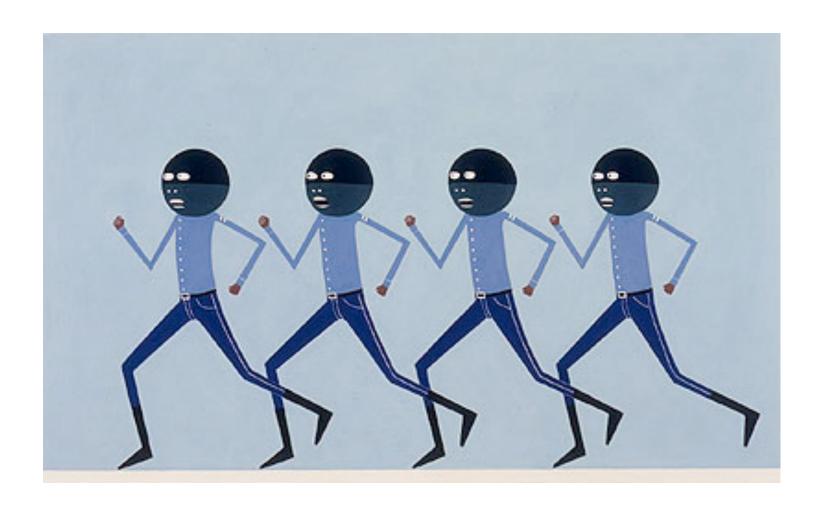


The golden section

RHYTHM & REPETITION: an effect achieved when shapes, colors, or a regular pattern of any kind is repeated over & over.

UNITY & VARIETY: repetition is often used to *unify* the elements of a work. The more varied the parts, the more disjunction, discontinuity, opposition & contradiction we perceive.

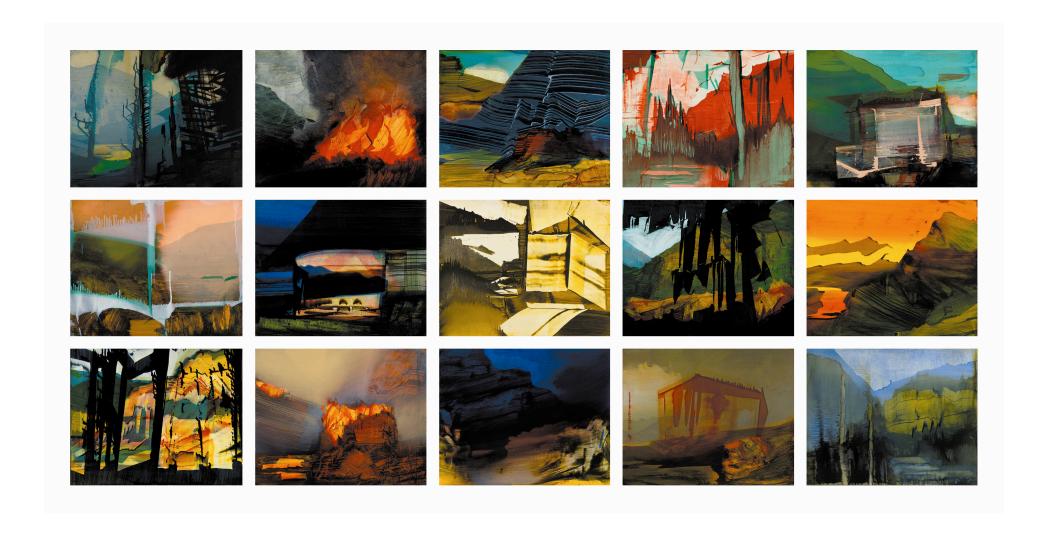




Laylah Ali, *Untitled*, 2000, gouache on paper, 13 x 21 in.



Auguste Rodin, *TheThree Shades*, 1881-86, cast bronze, 75.5 x 75.5 x 42 inches



James Lavadour, Blanket, 2005, oil on board



Louise Lawler, *Pollock and Tureen*, 1984, cibachrome, 28 x 39 in.